SEC. 103. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF 2010 TAX RELIEF.

(a) AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 25A(i) is amended by striking ''or 2012'' and inserting ''2012, or 2013''.

(2) TREATMENT OF POSSESSIONS.—Section 1004(c)(1) of division B of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009 is amended by striking ''and 2012'' each place it appears and inserting ''2012, and 2013''.

(b) CHILD TAX CREDIT.—Section 24(d)(4) is amended—

(1) by striking ''AND 2012'' in the heading and inserting ''2012, AND 2013'', and

(2) by striking ''or 2012'' and inserting ''2012, or 2013''.

(c) EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.—Section 32(b)(3) is amended—

(1) by striking ''AND 2012'' in the heading and inserting ''2012, AND 2013'', and

(2) by striking ''or 2012'' and inserting ''2012, or 2013''.

(d) TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF RULE DISREGARDING REFUNDS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS.—Subsection (b) of section 6409 is amended by striking ''December 31, 2012'' and inserting ''December 31, 2013''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.

(2) RULE DISREGARDING REFUNDS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—The amendment made by subsection (d) shall apply to amounts received after December 31, 2012.

SEC. 104. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF ELECTION TO EXPENSE CERTAIN DEPRECIABLE BUSINESS ASSETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DOLLAR LIMITATION.—Section 179(b)(1) is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (C),

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E),

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

''(D) $250,000 in the case of taxable years beginning in 2013, and'', and

(D) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''.

(2) REDUCTION IN LIMITATION.—Section 179(b)(2) is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (C),

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E),

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

''(D) $800,000 in the case of taxable years beginning in 2013, and'', and

(D) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''.

(b) COMPUTER SOFTWARE.—Section 179(d)(1)(A)(ii) is amended by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2014''.

(c) ELECTION.—Section 179(c)(2) is amended by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2014''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.

TITLE II—ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX RELIEF

SEC. 201. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF INCREASED ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX EXEMPTION AMOUNT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 55(d) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$72,450'' and all that follows through ''2011'' in subparagraph (A) and inserting ''$78,750 in the case of taxable years beginning in 2012'', and

(2) by striking ''$47,450'' and all that follows through ''2011'' in subparagraph (B) and inserting ''$50,600 in the case of taxable years beginning in 2012''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

SEC. 202. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX RELIEF FOR NONREFUNDABLE PERSONAL CREDITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 26(a) is amended—

(1) by striking ''or 2011'' and inserting ''2011, or 2012'', and

(2) by striking ''2011'' in the heading thereof and inserting ''2012''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011.

TITLE III—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 301. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) PAYGO SCORECARD.—The budgetary effects of this Act shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARD.—The budgetary effects of this Act shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 201 of S. Con Res. 21 (110th Congress).

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. VITTER):

S. 3415. A bill to require the disclosure of all payments made under the Equal Access to Justice Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Government Transparency and Recordkeeping Act along with Senator VITTER.

The purpose of this bill is to require that all records of individual payments under 31 U.S.C. 1304, which is the Judgment Fund, are reported to Congress and made available to the public. It further requires that agencies provide this information by keeping accurate and thorough records.

Simply put, most Americans have a checking account. When you write a check, you also record it in your checking book. This checking book is your record of how much you paid and to whom you paid. Simply put, the Federal Government does not do this in terms of the Judgment Fund. The Federal government has not been keeping track of its Judgment Fund payments because they are not required to do so. In this age of technology, shouldn't the federal government keep track of its finances?

If the Federal Government is named as a defendant and the plaintiffs are successful then the plaintiffs may be awarded for certain attorney fees and costs. Such payments are made from the Judgment Fund.

The Judgment Fund was created in 1956 and is a permanent fund available to pay judgments against the government and settlements resulting from lawsuits.

As the Ranking Member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, I had to request that GAO investigate how much the Judgment Fund has paid related to the environmental statutes in our jurisdiction and get back to me. Even GAO had trouble getting complete records over the past ten years. This is federal taxpayers' money that we are spending without keeping accurate and up to date records. This information needs to be readily available and accessible to the public.

Federal agencies that are impacted by these costs as well as policymakers and taxpayers should be able to track payments from the Judgment Fund to determine who is suing a particular Federal agency, the nature of their claims, how often agencies settle and agree to pay plaintiffs' legal fees, and so forth. If Congress and the public had access to this information in a useable form, they could identify problem areas and work to save taxpayer money by bringing loss rates down.

Article I, section 9 of the U.S. Constitution provides ''that a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts of all public money shall be published from time to time.'' The operation and payment of Judgment fund monies should not be an exception. This bill will ensure that Congress and the public have access to such information.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2014 THROUGH 2022

Mr. LEE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 52

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2022:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $1,961,929,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,144,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,376,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,558,632,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,715,114,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,846,304,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,984,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,135,231,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,292,091,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,453,764,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: −$328,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: −$440,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: −$421,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: −$406,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: −$457,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: −$484,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: −$513,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: −$541,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: −$585,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: −$631,000,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $2,602,345,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,498,340,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,584,430,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,598,024,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,712,605,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,834,797,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,991,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,124,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,216,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,326,195,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $2,658,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,540,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,600,001,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,600,898,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,698,998,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,817,023,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,960,794,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,092,448,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,181,088,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,289,369,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $696,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $395,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $223,056,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $42,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: −$16,115,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: −$29,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: −$23,735,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: −$42,783,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: −$111,004,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: −$164,394,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $11,871,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $12,368,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $12,679,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $12,799,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $12,855,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $12,888,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $12,928,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $12,932,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $12,874,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $12,770,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $16,782,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $17,423,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $17,908,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $18,210,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $18,468,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $18,729,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $18,943,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $19,112,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $19,204,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $19,224,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $675,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $731,427,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $772,640,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $821,698,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $872,014,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $919,303,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $965,008,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $1,010,593,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $1,055,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $1,102,093,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $720,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $758,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $797,609,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $839,879,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $887,426,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $939,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $995,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $1,032,447,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $1,093,921,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $1,153,017,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $5,539,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,543,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $5,701,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $5,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,842,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $6,047,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,019,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $6,231,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,201,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $6,434,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $6,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,617,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $6,867,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,832,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $7,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,052,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $7,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,283,000,000.

SEC. 103. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $696,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $713,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $699,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $713,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $724,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $732,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $749,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $749,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $766,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $759,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $784,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $777,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $812,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $796,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $835,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $819,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $857,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $841,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $881,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $864,300,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $38,024,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,175,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $36,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,078,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $32,615,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,851,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $34,605,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $36,288,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,950,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $36,754,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,928,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $38,239,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,199,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $39,017,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $39,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $40,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,043,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $11,390,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $10,781,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $10,190,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,175,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $10,043,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,984,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $10,281,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $10,953,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $11,201,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $10,976,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,848,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $11,231,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,064,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $11,044,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,879,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $1,924,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $1,765,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,807,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $934,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,035,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $1,043,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $1,260,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $1,292,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,170,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $1,323,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,215,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $1,081,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,808,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $1,105,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,844,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $1,138,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,892,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $24,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,975,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $23,662,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,094,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $20,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $22,093,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,128,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $23,753,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $25,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,172,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $26,291,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $26,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $27,487,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,199,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $27,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,961,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $9,822,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $9,390,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $8,666,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $8,760,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,710,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $8,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $8,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $8,588,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $8,671,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,618,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $9,687,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,621,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $9,822,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,753,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $13,261,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,001,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,118,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, −$3,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$3,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,351,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, −$7,049,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$7,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,210,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, −$9,909,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$9,972,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, −$9,578,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$9,647,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, −$2,999,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$3,087,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, −$1,184,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$1,302,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $17,078,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $6,958,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $8,203,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,129,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $8,169,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,136,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $8,275,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $8,439,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $8,657,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,049,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $9,401,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,792,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $10,926,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,128,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $9,793,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,231,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $10,459,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $8,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,043,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $8,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,838,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $10,611,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,144,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $12,652,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $14,022,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $14,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,062,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $14,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,916,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $15,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,135,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $15,512,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,082,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $56,341,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $52,978,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $50,710,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $54,699,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,080,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $56,797,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $57,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $58,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,590,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $59,907,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,059,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $60,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,930,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $60,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,071,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $353,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $348,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $337,591,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $326,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $351,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $330,821,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $361,046,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $340,432,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $374,026,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $349,175,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $385,327,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $360,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $399,456,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $371,797,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $413,929,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $383,778,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $443,416,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $411,012,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $472,571,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $438,342,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $585,288,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $585,220,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $617,452,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $617,414,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $650,316,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $650,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $624,673,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $624,626,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $623,319,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $623,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $625,754,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $625,706,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $653,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $653,384,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $665,758,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $665,702,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $632,639,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $632,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $663,152,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $663,095,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $458,510,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $462,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $388,595,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $391,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $382,123,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $383,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $384,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $385,762,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $385,722,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $386,070,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $394,436,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $394,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $400,998,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $400,516,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $416,931,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $416,354,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $405,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $404,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $417,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $416,541,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $53,216,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,296,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $31,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $35,135,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,210,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $38,953,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,991,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $43,140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $47,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,590,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $52,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $57,425,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $62,604,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,604,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $68,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,079,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $119,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $119,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $121,154,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $121,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $123,497,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $123,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $131,075,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $130,702,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $128,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $127,870,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $127,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $127,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $134,992,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $134,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $139,848,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $139,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $142,925,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $142,327,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $142,670,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $142,079,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $47,182,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $45,833,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,070,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $45,232,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,805,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $46,682,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $47,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $48,995,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,910,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $50,690,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $51,208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,980,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $52,229,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,015,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $52,207,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,976,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $17,292,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $18,113,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $17,574,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,908,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $17,752,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,888,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $19,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $19,082,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $19,466,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,049,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $20,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,888,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $20,278,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,823,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $20,320,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,866,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $226,273,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $226,273,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $241,665,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $241,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $278,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $278,158,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $329,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $329,553,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $377,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $377,828,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $419,849,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $419,849,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $456,458,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $456,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $483,401,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $483,401,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $497,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $497,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $508,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $508,481,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, −$138,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$138,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, −$152,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$152,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, −$160,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$160,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, −$230,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$230,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, −$204,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$204,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, −$175,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$175,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, −$145,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$145,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, −$119,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$119,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, −$71,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$71,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, −$74,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$74,000,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE SALE OF UNUSED OR VACANT FEDERAL PROPERTIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings by selling any unused or vacant Federal properties. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR SELLING EXCESS FEDERAL LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings by selling any excess Federal land. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF DAVIS-BACON PREVAILING WAGE LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports from savings achieved by repealing the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage laws. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE REDUCTION OF PURCHASING AND MAINTAINING FEDERAL VEHICLES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings by reducing the Federal vehicles fleet. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE SALE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS PURCHASED THROUGH THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings by selling financial instruments and equity accumulated through the Troubled Asset Relief Program. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

SEC. 206. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010 HEALTH CARE LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for 1 or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings by repealing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 10 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013 THROUGH 2022, PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES, AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) SENATE POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill or joint resolution) that would cause the discretionary spending limits in this section to be exceeded.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—This subsection may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(b) SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—In the Senate and as used in this section, the term ''discretionary spending limit'' means—

(1) for fiscal year 2013, $996,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,084,000,000,000 in outlays;

(2) for fiscal year 2014, $986,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,099,000,000,000 in outlays;

(3) for fiscal year 2015, $1,017,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,086,000,000,000 in outlays;

(4) for fiscal year 2016 $1,062,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,112,000,000,000 in outlays;

(5) for fiscal year 2017, $1,096,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,130,000,000,000 in outlays;

(6) for fiscal year 2018, $1,127,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,157,000,000,000 in outlays;

(7) for fiscal year 2019, $1,166,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,186,000,000,000 in outlays;

(8) for fiscal year 2020, $1,196,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,217,000,000,000 in outlays;

(9) for fiscal year 2021, $1,232,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,248,000,000,000 in outlays; and

(10) for fiscal year 2022, $1,255,000,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,279,000,000,000 in outlays.

SEC. 302. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''advance appropriation'' means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2012, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 311. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the Senate, all committees are directed to review programs and tax expenditures within their jurisdiction to identify waste, fraud, abuse, or duplication, and increase the use of performance data to inform committee work. Committees are also directed to review the matters for congressional consideration identified on the High Risk list reports of the Government Accountability Office. Based on these oversight efforts and performance reviews of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on the Budget.

SEC. 312. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 313. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

TITLE IV—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 401. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) SUBMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFORM OF MANDATORY SPENDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 1, 2012, the Senate committees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate of the United States. After receiving those recommendations from the applicable committees of the Senate, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without substantive revision.

(2) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(A) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall report changes in law within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by $59,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(B) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in law within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by $563,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(C) COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS.—The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by $6,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(D) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending outlays by $159,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate of a recommendation that has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of that committee may file with the Senate revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

TITLE V—CONGRESSIONAL POLICY CHANGES

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact legislation to ensure the Social Security System achieves solvency over the 75-year window as follows:

(1) The legislation must modify the Primary Insurance Amount formula starting in 2013 to smoothly phase down so that starting with workers born after 1985, it will reach a flat benefit of $1,200 in 2012 dollars indexed between 2012 and the year in question by the increase in average wages.

(2) Effective 2013, reduce benefits on a progressive basis for single beneficiaries with incomes over $55,000 and married couples with incomes over $110,000 so that individuals and married couples who file taxes jointly, with more than $110,000 and $165,000, respectively, in non-Social Security income will receive no benefit.

(3) From 2013 to 2022, the normal retirement age will rise to 68 for workers born in or after 1959. After 2031, the normal retirement age will be indexed to longevity, adding about 1 month every 2 years according to current projections.

(4) The normal retirement age will be increased by 4 months per year starting with individuals born in 1954 and stopping when it reaches age 68 for individuals born in or after 1959.

(5) From 2013 to 2031, the early retirement age rises to 65 for workers born in or after 1964. After 2031, the early retirement age will be indexed to longevity, adding about 1 month every 2 years according to current projections.

(6) The early eligibility age will be increased by 3 months per year starting with individuals born in 1953 and stopping when it reaches age 65 for individuals born in or after 1964.

SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact legislation to ensure a reduction in the unfunded liabilities of Medicare as follows:

(1) In 2017, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support payment and a selection of guaranteed health coverage options from which recipients can choose a plan that best suits their needs overseen by a separate independent agency.

(2) Preserves the traditional Medicare fee for service option administered by the Department of Health and Human Services.

(3) For each region, the base Federal premium support would be initially set at 88 percent of the average of 3 lowest bids.

(4) Provides for enhanced risk adjustment to ensure continuity in coverage and market stability.

(5) Raises the age of eligibility gradually over 10 years, increasing from 65 to 68, resulting in a 3.6 month increase per year and subsequently increased or decreased based on longevity.

(6) The Federal-based premium support amount would be reduced or phased out for upper income seniors and increased for lower income seniors.

SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID.

It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact legislation to ensure fiscal sustainability at the Federal level while protecting the most vulnerable and promoting beneficiary independence as follows:

(1) Medicaid is reformed to provide direct Federal premium support for low-income, nondisabled, nonelderly individuals.

(2) The Federal Government would provide at least $2,000 for an individual and at least $3,500 in premium support for a family and up to $9,000 for the lowest income families.

(3) Current Federal Medicaid funding for acute and long-term care services provided to the disabled and elderly (dual eligibles) would be converted into a fixed payment to the States adjusted on a per capita basis for medical inflation.

(4) States would be permitted to design and manage more appropriate care and service delivery to the disabled and elderly populations remaining in the program.

SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.

It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction shall enact legislation to ensure the adoption of a new tax system that replaces all existing taxes collected by the Federal Government including but not limited to income, payroll, gift and estate taxes, and excises except those dedicated to specific Trust Funds, with a new flat tax featuring a consumed-income tax base structure that is economically neutral with respect to saving and investment, reduces tax complexity, and provides for a globally competitive single tax rate as follows:

(1) The new tax will have a single flat tax rate consistent with and sufficient to collect the annual revenue levels specified herein. The individual tax code shall include no deductions, exemptions, exclusions, or credits except as follows:

(A) A deduction for charitable contributions to institutions qualifying as charitable organizations under current law.

(B) An elective deduction for home mortgage interest subject to the condition that if and only if the borrow elects the deduction the lender would then owe tax on all resulting income.

(C) A deduction for higher education tuition and fees.

(D) A standard deduction for seniors equal to the sum of the flat Social Security benefit amount plus the value of the Medicare defined contributions.

(E) An exclusion for seniors of up to $10,000 in wage and salary income.

(F) The current law Earned Income Credit.

(G) A $3,500 nonrefundable tax credit for families ($2,000 for individuals) to purchase health insurance. The new individual tax would tax all income and other proceeds used for consumption and exclude all savings.

(2) The business tax code shall apply the same rate as the individual tax code, and shall levy tax on total revenue from the domestic sale of goods and services less purchases of goods and services from other firms less wages, salaries, and related employee costs. All credits currently applicable to business income would be repealed except the Alternative Simplified Credit for research and development expenditures.

(3) Individuals and businesses would be subject to taxation solely on income generated within the United States. A border tax adjustment system would be developed in consultation with the World Trade Organization to neutralize tax differences for goods and services entering and leaving the United States proper.

(4) Tax reform shall be enacted with due care through transition provisions to avoid insofar as possible retroactive tax increases or decreases arising from the accrued tax consequences of decisions made under current tax law.

SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT ASSET SALES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) The Federal Government owns and controls vast assets, including huge swaths of commercial land, especially in the West; power generation facilities; valuable portions of the electromagnetic spectrum; underutilized buildings; and financial assets.

(2) Control of these numerous and varied assets is 1 key expression of a government much too large and intrusive.

(3) Given the Federal Government's excessive spending, which has driven trillion-dollar-plus deficits for 4 straight years, and generated debt burdens that are stifling present-day economic growth and threatening the Nation's future prosperity.

(4) Divesting itself of these assets would make an important contribution to reducing Government's debt and interest costs.

(b) POLICY ON ASSET SALES.—It is the policy of this budget resolution that the House and Senate shall each develop a package of asset sales and transfers of government activities to the private sector. These proposals, which are to yield revenues or savings of at least $260,000,000,000 through fiscal year 2028, shall be submitted to the respective chambers for enactment in fiscal year 2013.

(c) ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING ASSET SALES.—The assets in the package must include, though not be limited to, the following:

(1) Land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Agriculture.

(2) Federal buildings and other real estate.

(3) Mineral rights.

(4) Electromagnetic spectrum.

(5) Facilities administered by the Power Marketing Administrations and by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(6) Federal loans and other financial assets.

(7) Amtrak.

(d) ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.—Transfers of government activities to the private must include, though not be limited to, the following:

(1) The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.

(2) The Government Printing Office.

(3) The Architect of the Capitol.

(4) The Bureau of Reclamation.

SEC. 506. POLICY ON REPEALING OBAMACARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) The quality of United States health care, as well as the stability of the nation's economy and the Federal budget, depend on solving the genuine cost and delivery challenges in the health sector.

(2) But the pervasive government intrusiveness and $1,390,000,000,000 cost of Obamacare are precisely the wrong prescription for problems that have developed grown from faulty government policy, particularly on the part of the Federal Government.

(3) Obamacare will generate fewer choices, less access, and greater dependence on the Government for health care, while increasing taxes, regulation and mandates on individuals and businesses.

(4) A majority of Americans continue to oppose this one-size-fits-all ''remedy,'' a Government takeover of one sixth of the economy that was rammed through Congress despite a clear lack of consensus.

(b) POLICY ON OBAMACARE.—It is the policy of this budget resolution that Congress should repeal Obamacare and develop a fresh strategy built on a patient-centered, market-based solution.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF CONGRESS

SEC. 601. REGULATORY REFORM.

It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress and the relevant committees of jurisdiction enact legislation to ensure a regulatory reform as follows:

(1) APPLY REGULATORY ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS TO INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.—It shall be the policy of Congress to pass into law a requirement for independent agencies to abide by the same regulatory analysis requirement as those required by executive branch agencies.

(2) ADOPT THE REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT (REINS).—It shall be the policy of Congress to vote on the Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2011, legislation that would require all regulations that impose a burden greater than $100 million in economic aggregate may not be implemented as law unless Congress gives their consent by voting on the rule.

(3) SUNSET ALL REGULATIONS.—It shall be the policy of Congress that regulations imposed by the Federal Government shall automatically sunset every 2 years unless repromulgated by Congress.

(4) PROCESS REFORM.—It shall be the policy of Congress to implement regulatory process reform by instituting statutorily required regulatory impact analysis for all agencies, require the publication of regulatory impact analysis before the regulation is finalized, and ensure that not only are regulatory impact analysis conducted, but applied to the issued regulation or rulemaking.

(5) INCORPORATION OF FORMAL RULEMAKING FOR MAJOR RULES.—It shall be the policy of Congress to apply formal rulemaking procedures to all major regulations or those regulations that exceed $100,000,000 in aggregate economic costs.

SEC. 602. RESCIND UNSPENT OR UNOBLIGATED BALANCES AFTER 36 MONTHS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall require that any unobligated or unspent allocations be rescinded after 36 months;

(2) revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments resulting from the required rescissions shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution; and

(3) for purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2561. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3364, to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2562. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2563. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2564. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2565. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2566. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mrs. HAGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2561. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3364, to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE II—ENERGY SAVINGS AND INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2012''.

Subtitle A—Buildings

PART I—BUILDING ENERGY CODES

SEC. 211. GREATER ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDING CODES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 303 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6832) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (14) and inserting the following:

''(14) MODEL BUILDING ENERGY CODE.—The term 'model building energy code' means a voluntary building energy code and standards developed and updated through a consensus process among interested persons, such as the IECC or the code used by—

''(A) the Council of American Building Officials;

''(B) the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers; or

''(C) other appropriate organizations.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(17) IECC.—The term 'IECC' means the International Energy Conservation Code.

''(18) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).''.

(b) STATE BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY CODES.—Section 304 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6833) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 304. UPDATING STATE BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY CODES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) encourage and support the adoption of building energy codes by States, Indian tribes, and, as appropriate, by local governments that meet or exceed the model building energy codes, or achieve equivalent or greater energy savings; and

''(2) support full compliance with the State and local codes.

''(b) STATE AND INDIAN TRIBE CERTIFICATION OF BUILDING ENERGY CODE UPDATES.—

''(1) REVIEW AND UPDATING OF CODES BY EACH STATE AND INDIAN TRIBE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which a model building energy code is updated, each State or Indian tribe shall certify whether or not the State or Indian tribe, respectively, has reviewed and updated the energy provisions of the building code of the State or Indian tribe, respectively.